

Records of some Paraguayan Orthoptera with the Description of a New Genus and Species.

By JAMES A. G. REHN.

The following records have been made from a small collection of Orthoptera taken at Sapucay, Paraguay. The material is the property of Mr. Morgan Hebard of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Family BLATTIDÆ.

Ischnoptera marginata Brunner.

One female (December 20, 1901).

Giglio-Tos has recorded this species from northern Argentina and the Bolivian Chaco.

Ischnoptera vilis Saussure.

Two males (one November 30, 1901).

Family MANTIDÆ.

Brunneria brasiliensis Saussure.

One male.

Family ACRIDIDÆ.

Ossa bimaculata Giglio-Tos.

One male and one female. October 31, 1902 and January 27, 1903.

This species was described from Resistencia nel Chaco, Argentina.

Tropinotus discoidens Serville.

Two females.

These specimens agree with a female individual from Paraguay referred to *discoidens* by Giglio-Tos, and a male and female from Brazil and Rio Grande do Sul received from Dr. Saussure. One of the Sapucay specimens is blackish brown in color with the maculations rather faint, the other is wood brown, the anal area of the tegmina pale, the maculations of the tegmina barely visible. Originally described from "Bresil," this species has since been recorded from Buenos Ayres and the province of Jujuy, Argentina, Caiza in the Chaco of Bolivia and Asuncion, Paraguay.

Tropinotus regularis Bruner.

One male.

This specimen was examined by Prof. Bruner, who pronounced it a representative of a species at present undescribed and which he proposed to call *regularis*. In appearance it is quite distinct from the other forms of the genus, but I prefer to leave all remarks, however desirable, aside pending the description.

Elæochlora viridicata (Serville).

One female.

This is inseparable from females from Carcarana, Argentina, except that the caudal tibiae and tarsi are not washed with pinkish red, but are uniform dull greenish in color.

Chromacris stolli (Pictet and Saussure).

One male, one female.

While this species has been recorded from a number of localities in northern Argentina, this is apparently the first record from Paraguay.

Zoniopoda omnicolor (Blanchard).

One male (February 18, 1902), one female.

This beautiful species is here recorded from Paraguay for the first time. The Sapucay specimens are inseparable from individuals from Carcarana, Argentina.

Zoniopoda iheringi Pictet and Saussure.

One male (October 29, 1902), one female.

These specimens have been compared with an authentic female specimen from Rio Grande do Sul collected by Dr. Ihering and presented by Dr. Saussure. Except that the Paraguayan female is of smaller size, no important difference can be detected. In the male the caudal femora are obscurely bi-annulate with blackish fuscous.

Stenopola puncticeps (Stål).

One female (December 19, 1902).

This species has been recorded from Caiza and San Francisco in the Bolivian Chaco; San Lorenzo in Jujuy, Argentina; Resistencia in the Argentina Chaco and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Aleuas vitticollis Stål.

One male (March 7, 1903).

This species was described from Sao Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and Montevideo, Uruguay.

Aleuas gracilis Stål.

One male (March 7, 1903).

The difference between this species and *A. vitticollis* is very apparent on comparing them, the slenderer build, more produced and acute fastigium and the form of the pronotum are the principal characters which readily distinguish *gracilis* from *vitticollis*. The original locality was Brazil.

ZYGOCLISTRON* n. gen.

Allied to the *Aleuae* and *Vilerna*, partaking of characters of both, but probably more closely related to the former and the genus *Paraleuas* Giglio-Tos in particular.

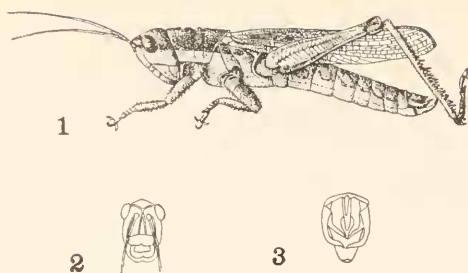
Form elongate, slender. Head with the fastigium acute, sharply carinate, excavated; frontal costa regularly expanding from the base of the antennæ to the clypeus; facial carinæ diverging to the same extent and parallel to the costa. Pronotum rugoso-tuberculate; median carina distinct, intersected thrice; ventral margin of the lateral lobes very slightly emarginate. Intervals between the mesosternal and metasternal lobes exceedingly narrow. Tegmina reaching the apex of the abdomen; area between the discoidal and ulnar veins with numerous transverse veins mesad. Posterior femora with very slight dentate points on the dorsal carina; tibiæ with eight spines on the external margin; second tarsal joint not quite half as long as the metatarsus. Subgenital plate compressed, produced into a moderately recurved process; supra-anal subequal proximad, acuminate distad: cerci long, slender, parallel in the proximal half, sharply incurved at the middle, the apex directed caudad and acute.

Zygoclistron trachystictum† n. sp.

Type: ♂; Sapucay. Paraguay. March 20, 1902. Hebard collection.

* Ζυγον *yoke*, πλειστρον *bar*.

† Τραχὺς *rough*, στικτον *punctured*.



ZYGOLISTRON TRACHYSTICTUM n. gen. and sp. Type, fig. 1, lateral view; fig. 2, cephalic view of head; fig. 3, dorsal view of abdominal appendages.

Head rather large, occiput rounded and slightly elevated above the pronotum; vertex slightly descending, interspace between the eyes distinctly exceeding the greatest width of the frontal costa; fastigium slightly descending, acute, the marginal carinae sharp, shallowly and broadly excavated, foveolæ large, trigonal, facing dorsad; frontal costa a simple sharp carina immediately below the fastigium, dividing at a line with the upper base of the antennæ, carinae regularly and very distinctly diverging to the clypeal margin, shallowly but wholly sulcate; accessory facial carinae distinct and diverging at the same angle as the margins of the frontal costa; eye ovate in outline, quite prominent, very slightly shorter than the infra-ocular portion of the genæ; antennæ slightly exceeding the head and pronotum in length, slightly depressed. Pronotum narrow, subequal, rugoso-tuberculate except the ventral portions of the lateral lobes which are rugose; cephalic margin rotundato-angulate, caudal margin obtuse-angulate, the angle narrowly rounded and the margin slightly sinuate; median carina distinctly sub-cristate on the prozona and severed by each sulcus; no lateral carina present, a moderately marked shoulder present on the metazona; inferior margin of the lateral lobes slightly sinuate cephalad and caudad. Prosternal spine short, compressed, blunt, directed caudad. Interspace between the mesosternal lobes very narrow, the lobes sub-contiguous; interval between the metasternal lobes cuneiform, the lobes sub-contiguous at the narrowest (caudal) point. Tegmina not exceeding the apex of the abdomen, rotundato-truncate apically, discoidal field proximad irregularly reticulate, mesad with the portion between the discoidal and ulnar veins occupied by numerous parallel cross veins, those of the medio-discoidal area more numerous than those in the medio-ulnar section; no intercalary vein present. Wings equal to the tegmina in length. Last segment of the abdomen dorsal with triangular branches of the furcula; supra-anal plate equal proximad, acute and produced distad; subgenital plate produced, compressed, apical process recurved and exceeding the apical margin by a distance equal to half the length of the entire plate; cerci

elongate, narrow, straight and parallel proximad, at the middle with a short mesad curve, and near the apex with a distinct caudad bend, the apex acute and slightly depressed. Cephalic and median femora short, inflated, the tibiæ of the same limbs not exceeding the femora in length. Caudal femora slightly exceeding half the tegmina in length, tapering evenly but not gracefully to the genicular region, dorsal carina with several sub-obsolete dentiform serrations; tibiæ with eight spines on the external margin, ten or eleven spines on the internal margin, external apical spine present on one tibia and absent on the other; metatarsi over twice the length of the second tarsal joint.

General color ochraceous, the genæ, ventral part of the pronotum and the pleura gamboge yellow, a post-ocular streak, which is indistinct on the head and well marked on the pronotum and pleura, blackish; eyes and dorsal surface of pronotum tawny; antennæ with the apical half infusate. Tegmina hyaline with a faint greenish yellow tinge, the costal region with the veins obscurely yellowish, the base of the discoidal field with several distinct quadrate spots of blackish, and the axillary field saffron yellow. Abdomen with the lateral face of each segment with a diagonal blackish marking, which in form is crudely oval. Limbs of the general color, the caudal femora with blackish blotches along the carinæ; tibiæ saffron yellow, washed with blackish at the very apex, spines blackish apically, those of the internal margin with the whole internal face blackish.

MEASUREMENTS:

Length of body,	39. mm.
Length of pronotum,	7.5 "
Greatest width of pronotum,	4.5 "
Length of tegmina,	28. "
Greatest width of tegmina,	4.5 "
Length of caudal femora,	16.5 "

The type only has been examined.

Schistocerca infumata Scudder.

One male (January 15, 1903), one female.

This species has only been recorded from Montevideo, Uruguay and Brazil. This species is closely related to *S. flavofasciata*, of which a pair from Demerara have been examined, and with it possesses a pale flavous bar of the proximal portion of the costal margin of the tegmina. The form of the cerci of this species is quite different from that seen in *S. flavofasciata*.

Dichroplus bergii Stål.

One female (January 27, 1903).

This specimen was compared with females from Rosario and

Carcarana, Argentina, received from Prof. Bruner, and one female (Resistencia nel Chaco, Argentina), received from Dr. Borelli.

Dichroplus exilis Giglio-Tos?

Two males (January 16, 1903, and March 9, 1902).

These specimens do not wholly agree with the original description of *exilis*, the caudal femora being greenish, above and without any black except in the genicular regions, while the cerci are subequal in the incurved apical portion. They are readily separated from *D. elongatus* Giglio-Tos by the shorter and less produced subgenital plate, the broader fastigium and vertex as well as the coloration.

Scopas obesus Giglio-Tos.

One female.

This individual fully agrees with the original description. This species is only known from Paraguay, Asuncion being the type locality.

Osmilia violacea (Thunberg).

Two males (December 20, 1901 and February 20, 1903), and one female.

Recorded from Asuncion and Colonia Risso in Paraguay by Giglio-Tos.

Osmilia obliqua (Thunberg).

One female (July 26, 1901).

Recorded from Asuncion by Giglio-Tos, and also from Resistencia nel Chaco, Tala and San Lorenzo, in Argentina, and San Francisco and Caiza in the Bolivian Chaco. Thunberg's original specimen was from Brazil, and the Stockholm Museum contains Rio Janeiro material mentioned by Stål.

Family TETTIGONIDÆ.

Isophya borellii Giglio-Tos.

One male (January 18, 1903).

This species has previously been recorded from Asuncion, Paraguay, and Santa Rosa, Salta, Argentina.

Hyperophora angustipennis Brunner.

One male (March 19, 1903), one female (March 20, 1902).

This species has been recorded from Salta and Cordoba provinces, Argentina.

Family GRYLLIDÆ.

Eneoptera surinamensis (De Geer).

One male (March 4, 1903), two females (May 9 and November 8, 1903).

Previously recorded from Guiana, Brazil and Peru.